

[NFRK - 001]

APPLICATION

FOR

UNITED STATES LETTERS PATENT

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that **Rosalind Herman and Gregg Caplitz** have invented a **FOUNDATION FUNDS GENERATION SYSTEM AND METHOD**, of which the following description in connection with the accompanying drawings is a specification.

FOUNDATION FUNDS GENERATION SYSTEM AND METHOD

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention generally relates to systems and methods for generating revenue. More specifically, the present invention relates to generating revenue for a charitable foundation using life insurance policies.

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

10 This application claims the benefit of priority from commonly owned U.S. Provisional Patent Applications Serial Number 60/208,803, filed June 2, 2000, entitled GENERATING REVENUE USING A LIFE INSURANCE POLICY FUNDING TECHNIQUE, Serial Number 60/217,037, filed July 10, 2000, entitled GENERATING REVENUE USING A LIFE INSURANCE POLICY FUNDING TECHNIQUE, and Serial Number 60/263,288, filed January 22, 2001, entitled GENERATING REVENUE USING A LIFE INSURANCE POLICY FUNDING TECHNIQUE.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

15 Various organizations, such as non-profit and charitable organizations, may have
20 difficulty in funding the organizations. In particular, non-profit organizations may raise funding using techniques relying on labor intensive activities such as reliance on volunteer work or contributions in terms of time and money from, for example, various private

corporate sources. For example, non-profit organizations may raise money through fund raising activities and solicitation of a membership base for direct monetary contributions. Fund raising activities may include, for example, raffles, auctions, sponsorship in which a for-profit organization may donate a portion of proceeds to the non-profit organization, and the like.

5 One technique that a non-profit organization may use to raise money is by taking out life insurance policies on its members with the non-profit organization as the beneficiary. Using this technique, the non-profit organization may take out a loan to fund the annual premiums. This money may be used, for example, to directly pay the premiums, or may alternatively be invested to have a rate of return. A drawback is that the cost of the loan to fund the policies may exceed the financial gain. The cost to the organization may be more than the policy itself in the short term basis, such as annually, creating a short term cash flow problem. The cost may also exceed or significantly reduce the benefit over the long term, such as over the life of a policy. For example, investments of the borrowed money or the cost of the loan itself may exceed the financial benefit received by the organization.

15 Using a second technique, the non-profit organization may take life insurance policies out on a particular portion of their membership, such as in accordance with age and sex determinations, which the organization believes includes members that are more likely to die than those determined by the actuarial tables. Thus, the organization believes that by targeting this particular portion of the membership, the organization believes that it will achieve a gain
20 greater than if the same money had been spent on funding life insurance policies on a different portion of the membership. One problem with this second technique is the large degree of uncertainty of this greater gain being returned in accordance with this investment strategy. The

organization is hypothesizing that a particular portion of their membership based on age and sex yields a higher mortality rate. If this is true, the insurance company will most likely raise the annual premiums. Another drawback is that if borrowed money is used, the cost incurred in borrowing the money may exceed or significantly reduce the actual financial benefit that the organization realizes.

Thus, it may be desirable to have a life insurance policy funding technique that generates revenue with a higher degree of certainty without the drawbacks of the foregoing and provides for increased cash flow in both the long term and short term for the organization.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is a foundation funds generation system and method that accomplishes immediate and long term financial gains for a foundation, such as a charitable foundation or not-for-profit corporation or other such organization. In the preferred form, the foundation funds generation system and method use foundation owned life insurance to generate funds. Individual supporters of the foundation are grouped together in one or more blocks and insurance policies are taken out on the group for the benefit of the foundation. Typically, the funds needed to purchase the insurance policies are provided by one or more lenders or investors.

However, if the foundation has sufficient resources, the foundation may provide some or all of the funds required to purchase the block of life insurance policies. The insurance policies provide a source of revenue sufficient to repay the lender(s) or investor(s) and to finance a specific mission statement of the foundation. A mission statement can be any defined and planned project (or mission) requiring funds.

A program manager may be used to facilitate the creation and implementation of the foundation funds generation system and method. In such a case, a large block of individuals (e.g., 5,000 individuals) is defined by or on behalf of the foundation. The program manager obtains financing from a lender to procure a set of life insurance policies on the block of individuals. Preferably, the life insurance policies are variable single premium variable life insurance policies, with a single premium due at policy issuance. The lender provides a loan sufficient to pay the insurance premiums and an installation fee (if required), as well as any other start up costs or first year costs. As an example, the loan may be a below market rate loan, with deferred payment of the principle, and equity supplements also paid to the lender near the end of

the life of the loan. Interest payments are made from the start of the loan to the time of payment of the principle.

The insurance policies serve as collateral to the lender for the loan. The insurance premiums are invested in traditional securities to generate an investment return, so that the cash value associated with the policies increases with time. A predetermined cash flow is guaranteed to the foundation by the program, as a function of the number of lives insured, for example. Loan payments are made to the lender from the life insurance policy death benefit proceeds and, as needed, from guaranteed mortality reinsurance payments. A trustee holds the insurance policies on behalf of the foundation and files death benefit (or life insurance policy) claims. A re-insurer issues the mortality guarantee reinsurance policy to compensate for any shortfalls in death benefit pay-outs from the insurer, thereby protecting the lender by ensuring a minimum level of overall insurance proceeds. The re-insurance policy acts as collateral for the loan, so need only be in effect until the lender is paid in full. However, the foundation may choose to continue the reinsurance policy even after the obligations to the lender have been satisfied.

The trustee handles the majority of payments and receives distributions associated with the program. Death benefits are distributed from the insurer to the trustee and held in a trustee managed escrow account. Similarly, reinsurance payments are also made to the trustee and held in the escrow account. The trustee may, optionally, invest some or all of the escrowed funds in no-risk securities. From the escrow account, the trustee makes loan payments to the lender and pays any other necessary expenses and fees, such as a trustee's fee. Loan payments may include one or more interest payments, principle payments, and/or equity supplement payments. The premiums for the reinsurance policy are also paid from the escrow account by the trustee.

Once the lender is paid in full, any escrow account residuals may be provided to the foundation, less any related expenses. For example, if the trustee is maintained beyond the life of the loan and reinsurance policy, a trustee fee continues to be paid. Also, if the program manager is maintained, a management fee continues to be paid.

5 The foundation funds generation system and method may be implemented on a computer system, wherein each entity may have a system capable of accessing or being accessed via a network, such as the Internet, by the other entities' systems. In such a case, functional modules are loaded on the respective systems to facilitate accomplishment of each entity's role, including the electronic distribution or transfer of funds among some or all of the entities.

The program manager may keep a database of lenders, trustees, insurers, and re-insurers qualified and willing to participate in such programs. In such a case, a program manager system may accommodate selection from the database of one or more lenders, trustees, insurers, and re-insurers on behalf of a foundation, to implement a specific foundation program.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The foregoing and other objects of this invention, the various features thereof, as well as the invention itself, may be more fully understood from the following description, when read together with the accompanying drawings, described:

5 FIG. 1 is a block diagram showing various entities and their relationships as a foundation funds generation system and method. in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a chart showing the roles of the entities of FIG.1;

FIG. 3 is a block diagram showing the management of a separate investment account by the program manager and insurer of FIG. 1;

FIG. 4 is a block diagram showing the management of an escrow account by the trustee of FIG. 1;

FIG. 5 is a top level architecture that may be implemented by the entities of FIG. 1; and

FIG. 6 is a block diagram of various functional modules that may be implemented on the architecture of FIG. 5, in accordance with the present invention.

For the most part, and as will be apparent when referring to the figures, when an item is used unchanged in more than one figure, it is identified by the same alphanumeric reference indicator in all figures.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

The present invention is a foundation funds generation system and method that accomplishes immediate and long term financial gains for a foundation, such as a charitable foundation or not-for-profit corporation or other such organization. In the preferred form, the foundation funds generation system and method use foundation owned life insurance to generate funds. Individual supporters of the foundation are grouped together in one or more blocks and insurance policies are taken out on the group for the benefit of the foundation. Typically, the funds needed to purchase the insurance policies are provided by one or more lenders or investors. However, if the foundation has sufficient resources, the foundation may provide some or all of the funds required to purchase the block of life insurance policies. The insurance policies, mortality payments, and/or reinsurance payments provide a source of revenue sufficient to repay the lender(s) or investor(s) and to finance a specific mission statement of the foundation. A mission statement can be any defined and planned project (or mission) requiring funds to meet a foundation objective.

In the preferred embodiment, the foundation funds generation system and method is implemented as a program that involves several entities, wherein each entity may have one or more of a variety of roles. For example, FIG. 1 shows a set 100 of preferred entities and FIG. 2 shows a chart 200 of the roles of each entity. The various roles from FIG. 2 are shown as circled numbers in FIG. 1, to indicate the relationships among the entities. A Foundation 102 is the organization that serves as the primary benefactor of the foundation funds generation system and method. Although, as will be discussed in further detail below, the present invention provides financial rewards for a variety of involved entities. Preferably, Foundation 102 is a charitable or

not-for-profit organization. Such organizations typically provide great benefits to society, but often have relatively modest financial resources. In other embodiments, the present invention may be implemented for the benefit of other types of organizations (e.g., for profit organizations, trusts, and so on). However, typically there are certain tax related benefits to such a program that
5 may not be available to organizations that do not have the status of a charitable or not-for-profit organization.

Referring to FIG. 1 and FIG. 2, a block of individuals is defined by (or on behalf of) Foundation 102. In the preferred form, each individual in the block of individuals assents to have a life insurance policy taken out in his or her name for the benefit of Foundation 102. Preferably, Foundation 102 is at least a 90% named beneficiary with the individual naming the beneficiary of the remaining 0-10%, for example. In some embodiments, the Foundation 102 may be the only named beneficiary, and in other embodiments Foundation 102 may be less than a 90% beneficiary. In the preferred form, the block of individuals includes at least 5,000 individuals within the age range of 25 years old to 70 years old. Smaller or larger blocks of individuals may also be defined, so long as the block of individuals provides acceptable risk reward for the various entities involved, and sufficient proceeds to fund Foundation 102's mission statement.

Generally, a block of at least 5,000 individuals provides a relatively stable and predictable stream of funds with low risk, as will be appreciated by those skilled in the art. Also, including
20 individuals from such a large age range (i.e., 25 - 70 years of age) better ensures a predictable mortality rate, which causes a relatively predictable stream of death benefits from the insurance policies. Although, other age ranges may defined; there is no inherent limit on the age range, but

a relatively even distribution over a large range is preferred. Additionally, given the difference in mortality rates for men and women, the age range for men and women may be different. Also, age ranges may take into account health or lifestyles, such as smokers and non-smokers.

A Program Manager 104 may serve as an entity that originates a foundation funds
5 generation system and method and performs overall administration of the program on behalf of Foundation 102. Program Manager 104 may be a separate entity engaged in implementing the present invention on behalf of the Foundation. Although, Program Manager 104 need not be exclusively engaged in such business. For example, the Program Manager 104 may be an insurance company, trust company, or investment company, a financial institution, or Foundation 102 may serve as Program Manager. Once a block of individuals has been defined, Program Manager 104 procures insurance for the block of individuals from an Insurer 106. As an example, Insurer 106 may be Ameritas General Life Insurance Company. Generally, Insurer 106 should have a high ability to pay claims, as indicated by having a high industry rating, such as an AA+ repayment rating from Standard & Poors or Duff & Phelps.

The funds used to procure the insurance policies are provided by a Lender 108. The loaned funds may be provided to Program Manager 104 or a Trustee 110, which in turn pays Insurer 106. The funds required may include, for example, all insurance premiums and an Insurer 106 installation fee, among other fees and costs. For example, the total loan amount may be:

TOTAL LOAN AMOUNT =

COST OF LOAN FEE + POLICY PREMIUMS + INSTALLATION FEE

+ 1st YEAR TRUSTEE FEE + 1st YEAR REINSURANCE PREMIUM

+ 1st YEAR MANAGER FEE + INITIAL ESCROW AMOUNT

5 A program amount may be defined as the total loan amount less the cost of the loan. In the example discussed with respect to Appendix A and Appendix B, the program amount is \$500M. In the preferred embodiment, the cost of loan fee is defined as 2% of the program amount + origination fee, wherein the origination fee may be 0.2% of the program amount. Again, in the example of Appendix A and Appendix B, 2% of the program amount is \$10M and 0.2% of the program amount is \$100K, yielding a cost of loan of \$10.1M. Lender 108 preferably makes a loan to Foundation 102 that is, at least in part, collateralized by the insurance policies.

In the preferred form, the loan is established as a 20 year loan with only interest payments due each year from year 1 through year 17. By the close of year 17 the principle loan amount is due and in years 18, 19, and 20 equity supplements are paid to Lender 108. The equity supplements are predetermined, typically as a percentage of the total loan amount (i.e., principle), and assist in creating an incentive for Lender 108 to provide the loan, preferably at a below market rate. Beyond year 20, Lender 106 receives no further payments and Foundation 102's obligation to Lender 108 are satisfied. The equity supplement for each of years 18, 19, and 20 may be determined by the following equation:

20 *SUPPLEMENT = TOTAL LOAN AMOUNT * SUPPLEMENT PERCENTAGE*

Of course, other loan structures and terms may be used and a variety of manners of creating an incentive for Lender 108 may be implemented. The key elements of the arrangement

between Foundation 102 and Lender 108 allow Lender 108 to receive sufficient risk reward to make a loan of sufficient amount and at a sufficient interest rate to Foundation 102, such that Foundation 102 can procure the block of insurance policies, make any necessary payments, and generate a desired annual return for at least a desired period of time (e.g., the loan term and beyond) to fund Foundation 102's mission statement.

In the preferred form, the insurance policies are variable single premium universal life insurance policies having a single payment due upon issuance of the policy. Preferably, they are also non-commissioned policies, so as not to deplete the financial gains of Foundation 102. Typically, an insurer invests the premiums in market securities, such as bonds, stocks, mutual funds or some combination thereof. In that regard, the premiums may be placed in a separate (premium) investment account for investment (see FIG. 3). Therefore, the premiums earn some market rate of return for Insurer 106.

As shown in the separate investment account flow diagram 300 of FIG. 3, the insurance premiums may be managed in the separate account 320 under, to some degree, control of Program Manager 104. Program Manager 104 may optionally utilize an asset management firm 310, such as Merrill Lynch Asset Management, Inc., to advise and/ or invest funds from separate investment account 320. The value of separate investment account 320 may be in accordance with the following formula:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ENDING SEPARATE ACCOUNT BALANCE} = \\ \text{INITIAL SEPARATE ACCOUNT VALUE} + \text{INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE} - \\ \text{POLICY CHARGES} - \text{M \& E CHARGES} - \\ \text{ANNUAL FOUNDATION DISTRIBUTIONS} \end{aligned}$$

The initial separate account value is the initial premium deposit. Policy charges may include such things as taxes and "mortality costs", which is the Insurer's charge of a cost per \$1,000 of death benefits. Mortality costs are the costs to fund the death benefit pay-outs. Investment performance is the return on investment of the funds in the separate investment account 320. M
5 & E (or mortality and expenses) charges are internal Insurer charges for policy administration and other internal policy costs. And, annual distributions are the guaranteed annual cash flow to Foundation 102.

The variable single premium universal life insurance policies used in the preferred embodiment have a cash value (CV), which increases with time for policies that have yet to pay death benefits. The increase is a function of the return on investment of separate investment account 320. Accordingly, the CV serves as collateral to Lender 108 for the loan. In the preferred form, Foundation 102 is guaranteed a cash flow of \$100,000 per 1,000 lives insured, which is provided by Insurer 106 from the separate account 320. Therefore, as long as there are at least 1,000 individuals from the block of 5,000 individuals alive, \$100,000 is paid to Foundation 102 by Insurer 106. Payments to Foundation 102 may be made directly to the foundation or, in other embodiments to Trustee 110 or Program Manager 104 on behalf of Foundation 102.

Since a certain amount of the long term financial planning and the ability to make payments to Lender 108 is contingent on a certain amount of death benefits being paid each year
20 over the course of the loan period, here 20 years, a "mortality guarantee" is procured on behalf of Lender 108 from a Re-insurer 112. The mortality guarantee serves as the primary collateral for the loan. Under the mortality guarantee, if insufficient death benefits are paid in a given year by

FIGURE 4-36 "Escrow Account 420"

Insurer 106 (i.e., fewer individuals died during a given year than expected), Re-insurer 112 is liable to make up the short coming in death benefits, thus reducing default risk to the Lender 108 by Foundation 102. Re-insurer 112 makes reinsurance payments to the Trustee 110, which are added to the escrow account. Trustee 110 is then assured of having sufficient to funds in the escrow account to make timely payments to Lender 108.

Preferably, Trustee 110 is a nominee trustee, such as the New York Trust Company of Florida, N.A.. Trustee 110 handles the majority of the on-going financial transactions and distributions and manages the escrow account 420, as is shown in the block diagram of FIG. 4. Trustee 110 holds the insurance policies and files death benefit claims on behalf of Foundation 102. From Insurer 106, Trustee 110 receives death benefit pay-outs on life insurance claims. Payment of re-insurance premiums are made by Trustee 110 to Re-insurer 112 from escrow account 420, as are annual interest payments, the principle payment, and the equity supplement payments to Lender 108. Any residual escrow amounts may be distributed to Foundation 102 by Trustee 110 from escrow account 420, after the obligations to lenders are complete. In some embodiments, Insurer 106 could make its cash flow payments to Foundation 102 via Trustee 110 (or via Program Manager 104). Typically, Trustee 110 is paid a fee for its services, also taken from escrow account 420. Trustee 110 may invest some or all of the escrow account in no-risk investment vehicles.

The escrow account 420 balance, managed by Trustee 110, may be appreciated by the following equation:

$$ESCROW\ ACCOUNT\ BALANCE = INITIAL\ ESCROW\ DEPOSIT + DEATH\ BENEFITS$$

+ *MORTALITY GUARANTEE PAYMENTS* + *ESCROW INTEREST* -

LOAN PRINCIPLE PAYMENTS - *LOAN INTEREST PAYMENTS* -

EQUITY SUPPLEMENT PAYMENTS - *TRUSTEE FEE*

The initial escrow account deposit is paid from residuals from the loan. That is, the loan
5 amount is intentionally made greater than the amount needed to pay insurance premiums and
installation fee. The initial escrow account deposit seeds the escrow account with additional
funds to cover such expenses as an initial reinsurance premium, initial Trustee 110 fee, and
initial Program Manager 104 fee. These escrows lower the risk to Lender 108. As previously
mentioned, death benefits are also paid to Trustee 110 by Insurer 106, in response to the filing of
a claim by Trustee 110. Mortality guarantee (or reinsurance) payments come to Trustee 110
from Re-insurer 112, also as previously mentioned. A management fee (not shown in the
equation above) may also be paid to Program Manager 104 from escrow account 420.

A specific implementation of the foundation funds generation system and method may be
appreciated with respect to Appendices A - B, which provide a sample implementation of the
foundation funds generation system and method. Appendix A provides an analysis of the CV
required rate of return for years 1-20, assuming a 20 year loan. These figures can be better
appreciated with respect to the program overview of Appendix B. In this example, the block of
individuals is 20,000 people and the program value (or amount) is \$500,000,000. The program
value includes the cost of the premiums to insure those individual's lives of \$479,900,000
20 (column 3) and the installation fee of \$8,000 (column 5), and the initial deposit to the escrow
account, to make \$500M. A cost of loan fee (or "raise") is \$10,100,000, making the total loan
value \$510,100,000 (columns 2 & 4), as previously described. There is a \$0 down payment and

the Lender 108 gives a 6.0% interest rate.

Column 6 of Appendix B shows the policy value (or CV) increasing each year. A reinsurance premium of \$32,000 per 1,000 lives insured (here 20,000 lives) is paid annually (columns 9 & 10) to Re-insurer 112. In column 7, the amount of reinsured mortality is shown for years 1-20, and the actual mortality is shown for years 20-40 (assuming that it is known). Since reinsurance is only required during the loan term, i.e., years 1-20, the cumulative reinsured mortality is only shown for that period, and reinsurance premiums are not paid beyond year 20.

The loan interest is shown as \$30,606,000 for years 1-17. The principle amount of \$510,100,000 is paid in a lump sum to Lender 108 at the close of year 17. Since no principle is paid in years 1-17 (until the end of year 17), the interest is the same amount each year, figured at 6.0%. In this example, Trustee 110 takes an annual fee of \$10,000 for years 1-40, for example, assuming a program life of 40 years. Trustee 110 is needed for at least years 1-20, while Lender 108 and Re-insurer 112 require payments. In this example, the equity supplement paid to Lender 108 is \$42,491,330 in each of years 18, 19, and 20. After all required initial payments are made, the initial escrow balance in year 1 is \$21,560,000. A distribution of \$2,000,000 is made to Foundation 102 (given 20,000 lives insured).

The adjusted CV of the policies is shown as \$482,069,795 which is determined by:

$$ADJUSTED\ CV = CV -$$

$$LOAN\ PAYOUTS + INVESTMENT\ RETURNS$$

The value of the collateral is \$503,629,795, given by:

$$COLLATERAL\ VALUE = ESCROW\ BALANCE + ADJUSTED\ CV$$

A surplus/deficit is given as the difference between the outstanding principle and the

collateral value, or:

$$SURPLUS/DEFICIT\ AMOUNT = LOAN\ PRINCIPLE - COLLATERAL\ VALUE$$

This value is shown as -\$6,470,205 in year 1, but goes positive (i.e., a surplus) in year 2 at \$46,282,219 and stays positive from that point forward.

5 Appendix B also shows the internal rate of return (IRR) cash inflows/outflows, in year 1 the figures is -\$478,340,000, which yields an IRR in year 1 of -0.9888%. This value is arrived at as follows:

$$IRR\ CASH\ INFLOWS/OUTFLOWS =$$

$$DEATH\ BENEFITS + ESCROW\ BALANCE - LOAN\ PRINCIPLE$$

The IRR of the life of the program is 8.1830%.

The present invention may be implemented on a networked computer system that is accessible by a variety of entities involved, as is shown in FIG. 5. In FIG. 5, each entity is shown having its own system, wherein a foundation system 502 may selectively access a network 520, such as the Internet, to accomplish its roles. A program manager system 504, insurer system 506, lender system 508, trustee system 510 and re-insurer system 512 may also be included. These individual computer systems may be coupled together to facilitate transactions, management, distributions, payments, coordination, investing, insurance claim processing and so forth.

In FIG. 6, a set of functional modules corresponding to the roles of FIG. 2 is loaded on the respective entities' computer systems. For example, foundation system 502 may include a mission account manager 572 that manages the funds received, and potentially other mission resources (e.g., schedules). A program manager (PM) interface 574 may also be included that facilitates the exchange of information between Foundation 102 and Program Manager 104. For

example, Program Manager 104 may provide status reports to Foundation 102. Accordingly, program manager system 504 includes foundation interface manager 552. For management of the separate investment account 320 (see FIG. 3), program manager system 504 also includes a separate investment account manager 554 that may include links to an asset management company handling investment of funds. The separate investment account manager 554 also links to a premiums account manager 588 of insurer system 506, wherein the premiums are held.

Lender system 508 includes a loan account manager 562 configured to receive and/ or process loan payments (i.e., principle, interest, and equity supplement payments) against the loan. Such payments may be accomplished by electronic transfer, as is true of all of the various funds transfers among the entities. Escrow system 510 also includes a premiums payment manager 532 configured to pay premiums to Insurer 106, via insurance account manager 586 of insurer system 506, and reinsurance premiums via the re-insurance account manager 548 of the re-insurer system 512. Claims payment manager 584 of insurer system 506 pays death benefits to trustee system 510 trustee account manager 536 via debit manager 534. Claim processor 582 of the insurer system 506 pays claims filed by the claims generator 538 of the trustee system 510. Similarly, the claims processor 546 of re-insurer system 512 processes claims submitted by claims generator 538 of trustee system 510, wherein a claims payment manager 544 pays claims to trustee system 510. As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, the modules and systems described herein are merely illustrative, and the present invention may be embodied in other architectures having similar functionality.

The program manager system 504 may maintain or access a database of lenders, trustees, insurers, and re-insurers qualified and willing to participate in such programs. In such a case,

program manager system 504 may accommodate selection from the database of one or more lenders, trustees, insurers, and re-insurers on behalf of a foundation, to implement a specific foundation program. The program manager may include a search engine that provides a recommended one of each of the above entities. Such selection may based on one or more of a
5 variety of program manager defined selection criteria, such as industry ratings, past performance, interest rate offerings, lowest fees, or other economic criteria.

The invention may be embodied in other specific forms without departing from the spirit or central characteristics thereof. The present embodiments are therefore to be considered in all respects as illustrative and not restrictive, the scope of the invention being indicated by appending claims rather than by the foregoing description, and all changes that come within the meaning and range of equivalency of the claims are therefore intended to be embraced therein.

APPENDIX A

Analysis of CV Required Rate of Return for Years 1 - 20

ITEM	AMOUNT
Inflows	
Total Reinsured Mortality	\$1,106,700,000
Ending Original Escrow Balance	\$65,231,925
<i>Total Inflows</i>	<i>\$1,171,931,925</i>
Outflows	
Cumulative Interest	\$520,302,000
Cumulative Reinsurance Premium	\$12,800,000
Cumulative Trustee Fee	\$200,000
Loan Repayment	\$510,100,000
Cumulative Loan Supplement	\$127,473,990
<i>Total Outflows</i>	<i>\$1,170,875,990</i>
<i>Net Inflow (Outflow)</i>	<i>\$1,055,935</i>

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<i>Initial Cash Value Year 1</i>	<i>\$515,665,560.00</i>
<i>Required Ending Balance Year 20</i>	<i>(\$1,055,935)</i>
<i>Minimum Cash Value Needed</i>	<i>\$1,000</i>
<i>Required Rate of Return</i>	<i>-48.19%</i>

APPENDIX B

Program Overview

PROGRAM PARAMETERS	PARAMETER VALUES
Number of lives	20,000
Program	\$500,000,000
Cost of loan raise	\$10,100,000
Down payment	\$0
Total Loan	\$510,100,000
Interest Rates	6.0%
Reinsurance Per 1,000 lives	\$32,000

Table 1 – Basic Parameters

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Year</i>	<i>Policy Loan</i>	<i>Premiums</i>	<i>Total Loan</i>	<i>Installation</i>	<i>Policy Value</i>
1	\$510,100,000	\$479,900,000	\$510,100,000	\$8,000,000	\$515,665,560
2		\$0			\$559,212,920
3		\$0			\$604,511,740
4		\$0			\$651,870,960

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Year</i>	<i>Policy Loan</i>	<i>Premiums</i>	<i>Total Loan</i>	<i>Installation</i>	<i>Policy Value</i>
5		\$0			\$701,493,520
6		\$0			\$754,296,500
7		\$0			\$810,498,840
8		\$0			\$871,700,880
9		\$0			\$938,888,660
10		\$0			\$1,011,539,440
11		\$0			\$1,090,304,500
12		\$0			\$1,175,228,360
13		\$0			\$1,266,781,380
14		\$0			\$1,365,342,400
15		\$0			\$1,470,043,780
16		\$0			\$1,579,204,320
17		\$0			\$1,692,731,740
18		\$0			\$1,810,455,160
19		\$0			\$1,931,735,360
20		\$0			\$2,055,838,340
21		\$0			\$2,195,218,540
22		\$0			\$2,371,800,520
23		\$0			\$2,535,862,140

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Year</i>	<i>Policy Loan</i>	<i>Premiums</i>	<i>Total Loan</i>	<i>Installation</i>	<i>Policy Value</i>
24		\$0			\$2,738,244,480
25		\$0			\$2,974,057,080
26		\$0			\$3,230,439,280
27		\$0			\$3,508,378,740
28		\$0			\$3,809,005,180
29		\$0			\$4,141,673,640
30		\$0			\$4,582,932,560
31		\$0			\$5,076,742,240
32		\$0			\$5,623,852,440
33		\$0			\$6,229,952,020
34		\$0			\$6,900,434,020
35		\$0			\$7,642,031,120
36		\$0			\$8,460,585,660
37		\$0			\$9,369,127,960
38		\$0			\$10,371,928,580
39		\$0			\$11,480,997,000
40		\$0			\$12,707,633,440

Table 2A – Program Overview By Year

(1)	(7)		(8)	
<i>Year</i>	<i>Reinsured mortality yrs 1-20 actual mortality yrs. 20-40</i>	<i>Cumulative Reinsured Mortality yrs. 1-20</i>	<i>Loan Interest</i>	<i>Cumulative Loan Interest</i>
1	\$10,200,000	\$10,200,000	\$30,606,000	\$30,606,000
2	\$10,200,000	\$20,400,000	\$30,606,000	\$61,212,000
3	\$25,500,000	\$45,900,000	\$30,606,000	\$91,818,000
4	\$25,500,000	\$71,400,000	\$30,606,000	\$122,424,000
5	\$30,600,000	\$102,000,000	\$30,606,000	\$153,030,000
6	\$30,600,000	\$132,600,000	\$30,606,000	\$183,636,000
7	\$40,800,000	\$173,400,000	\$30,606,000	\$214,242,000
8	\$40,800,000	\$214,200,000	\$30,606,000	\$244,848,000
9	\$45,900,000	\$260,100,000	\$30,606,000	\$275,454,000
10	\$51,000,000	\$311,100,000	\$30,606,000	\$306,060,000
11	\$56,100,000	\$367,200,000	\$30,606,000	\$336,666,000

(1)	(7)		(8)	
<i>Year</i>	<i>Reinsured mortality yrs 1-20 actual mortality yrs. 20-40</i>	<i>Cumulative Reinsured Mortality yrs. 1-20</i>	<i>Loan Interest</i>	<i>Cumulative Loan Interest</i>
12	\$56,100,000	\$423,300,000	\$30,606,000	\$367,272,000
13	\$61,200,000	\$484,500,000	\$30,606,000	\$397,878,000
14	\$66,300,000	\$550,800,000	\$30,606,000	\$428,484,000
15	\$71,400,000	\$622,200,000	\$30,606,000	\$459,090,000
16	\$81,600,000	\$703,800,000	\$30,606,000	\$489,696,000
17	\$96,900,000	\$800,700,000	\$30,606,000	\$520,302,000
18	\$96,900,000	\$897,600,000	\$0	\$520,302,000
19	\$102,000,000	\$999,600,000	\$0	\$520,302,000
20	\$107,100,000	\$1,106,700,00 0	\$0	\$520,302,000
21	\$123,930,000			
22	\$130,050,000			

(1)	(7)		(8)	
<i>Year</i>	<i>Reinsured mortality yrs 1-20 actual mortality yrs. 20-40</i>	<i>Cumulative Reinsured Mortality yrs. 1-20</i>	<i>Loan Interest</i>	<i>Cumulative Loan Interest</i>
23	\$135,660,000			
24	\$140,760,000			
25	\$145,350,000			
26	\$162,180,000			
27	\$163,200,000			
28	\$164,220,000			
29	\$164,220,000			
30	\$162,690,000			
31	\$159,630,000			
32	\$156,060,000			
33	\$151,980,000			
34	\$147,390,000			

(1)	(7)		(8)	
<i>Year</i>	<i>Reinsured mortality yrs 1-20 actual mortality yrs. 20-40</i>	<i>Cumulative Reinsured Mortality yrs. 1-20</i>	<i>Loan Interest</i>	<i>Cumulative Loan Interest</i>
35	\$144,840,000			
36	\$140,250,000			
37	\$133,110,000			
38	\$126,480,000			
39	\$120,360,000			
40	\$119,340,000			

Table 2B – Program Overview By Year (cont.)

(1)	(9)		(10)		(11)
<i>Year</i>	<i>Reinsurance Premium</i>	<i>Cumulative Reinsurance Premiums</i>	<i>Trustee Fee</i>	<i>Cumulative Trustee Fee</i>	<i>Adjusted Premiums</i>
1	\$640,000	\$640,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$0
2	\$640,000	\$1,280,000	\$10,000	\$20,000	\$0
3	\$640,000	\$1,920,000	\$10,000	\$30,000	\$0
4	\$640,000	\$2,560,000	\$10,000	\$40,000	\$0
5	\$640,000	\$3,200,000	\$10,000	\$50,000	\$0
6	\$640,000	\$3,840,000	\$10,000	\$60,000	\$0
7	\$640,000	\$4,480,000	\$10,000	\$70,000	\$0
8	\$640,000	\$5,120,000	\$10,000	\$80,000	\$0
9	\$640,000	\$5,760,000	\$10,000	\$90,000	\$0
10	\$640,000	\$6,400,000	\$10,000	\$100,000	\$0
11	\$640,000	\$7,040,000	\$10,000	\$110,000	\$0
12	\$640,000	\$7,680,000	\$10,000	\$120,000	\$0

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(1)	(9)		(10)		(11)
<i>Year</i>	<i>Reinsurance Premium</i>	<i>Cumulative Reinsurance Premiums</i>	<i>Trustee Fee</i>	<i>Cumulative Trustee Fee</i>	<i>Adjusted Premiums</i>
13	\$640,000	\$8,320,000	\$10,000	\$130,000	\$0
14	\$640,000	\$8,960,000	\$10,000	\$140,000	\$0
15	\$640,000	\$9,600,000	\$10,000	\$150,000	\$0
16	\$640,000	\$10,240,000	\$10,000	\$160,000	\$0
17	\$640,000	\$10,880,000	\$10,000	\$170,000	\$0
18	\$640,000	\$11,520,000	\$10,000	\$180,000	\$0
19	\$640,000	\$12,160,000	\$10,000	\$190,000	\$0
20	\$640,000	\$12,800,000	\$10,000	\$200,000	\$0
21			\$10,000		\$0
22			\$10,000		\$0
23			\$10,000		\$0
24			\$10,000		\$0
25			\$10,000		\$0

(1)	(9)		(10)		(11)
<i>Year</i>	<i>Reinsurance Premium</i>	<i>Cumulative Reinsurance Premiums</i>	<i>Trustee Fee</i>	<i>Cumulative Trustee Fee</i>	<i>Adjusted Premiums</i>
26			\$10,000		\$0
27			\$10,000		\$0
28			\$10,000		\$0
29			\$10,000		\$0
30			\$10,000		\$0
31			\$10,000		\$0
32			\$10,000		\$0
33			\$10,000		\$0
34			\$10,000		\$0
35			\$10,000		\$0
36			\$10,000		\$0
37			\$10,000		\$0
38			\$10,000		\$0

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(1)	(9)		(10)		(11)
<i>Year</i>	<i>Reinsurance Premium</i>	<i>Cumulative Reinsurance Premiums</i>	<i>Trustee Fee</i>	<i>Cumulative Trustee Fee</i>	<i>Adjusted Premiums</i>
39			\$10,000		\$0
40			\$10,000		\$0

Table 2C – Program Overview By Year (cont.)

(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
<i>Year</i>	<i>Repayment</i>	<i>Loan balance</i>	<i>Interest Supplement Lender</i>	<i>Cumulative Supplement Lender</i>
1	\$0	\$510,100,000	\$0	\$0
2	\$0	\$510,100,000	\$0	\$0
3	\$0	\$510,100,000	\$0	\$0
4	\$0	\$510,100,000	\$0	\$0
5	\$0	\$510,100,000	\$0	\$0
6	\$0	\$510,100,000	\$0	\$0
7	\$0	\$510,100,000	\$0	\$0
8	\$0	\$510,100,000	\$0	\$0
9	\$0	\$510,100,000	\$0	\$0
10	\$0	\$510,100,000	\$0	\$0
11	\$0	\$510,100,000	\$0	\$0
12	\$0	\$510,100,000	\$0	\$0

(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
<i>Year</i>	<i>Repayment</i>	<i>Loan balance</i>	<i>Interest Supplement Lender</i>	<i>Cumulative Supplement Lender</i>
13	\$0	\$510,100,000	\$0	\$0
14	\$0	\$510,100,000	\$0	\$0
15	\$0	\$510,100,000	\$0	\$0
16	\$0	\$510,100,000	\$0	\$0
17	\$510,100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
18			\$42,491,330	\$42,491,330
19			\$42,491,330	\$84,982,660
20			\$42,491,330	\$127,473,990
21				\$127,473,990
22				\$127,473,990
23				\$127,473,990
24				\$127,473,990
25				\$127,473,990

(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
<i>Year</i>	<i>Repayment</i>	<i>Loan balance</i>	<i>Interest Supplement Lender</i>	<i>Cumulative Supplement Lender</i>
26				\$127,473,990
27				\$127,473,990
28				\$127,473,990
29				\$127,473,990
30				\$127,473,990
31				\$127,473,990
32				\$127,473,990
33				\$127,473,990
34				\$127,473,990
35				\$127,473,990
36				\$127,473,990
37				\$127,473,990
38				\$127,473,990

(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
<i>Year</i>	<i>Repayment</i>	<i>Loan balance</i>	<i>Interest Supplement Lender</i>	<i>Cumulative Supplement Lender</i>
39				\$127,473,990
40				\$127,473,990

Table 2D – Program Overview By Year (cont.)

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(1)	(16)		(17)	(18)
<i>Year</i>	<i>Escrow Mission</i>	<i>Initial Escrow with Interest</i>	<i>Charity Distribution</i>	<i>Adjusted Cash Values</i>
1	\$21,560,000	\$21,560,000	\$2,000,000	\$482,069,795
2	\$21,181,600	\$22,853,600	\$2,000,000	\$535,200,619
3	\$47,312,496	\$24,224,816	\$2,000,000	\$597,373,390
4	\$75,011,246	\$25,678,305	\$2,000,000	\$641,266,263
5	\$109,471,921	\$27,219,003	\$2,000,000	\$686,375,591
6	\$146,000,236	\$28,852,143	\$2,000,000	\$733,439,088
7	\$194,920,250	\$30,583,272	\$2,000,000	\$782,562,877
8	\$246,775,465	\$32,418,268	\$2,000,000	\$834,832,845
9	\$306,841,993	\$34,363,364	\$2,000,000	\$890,789,227
10	\$375,612,512	\$36,425,166	\$2,000,000	\$949,757,459
11	\$453,609,263	\$38,610,676	\$2,000,000	\$1,011,438,033
12	\$536,285,819	\$40,927,317	\$2,000,000	\$1,075,449,360
13	\$629,022,968	\$43,382,956	\$2,000,000	\$1,141,650,230

(1)	(16)		(17)	(18)
<i>Year</i>	<i>Escrow Mission</i>	<i>Initial Escrow with Interest</i>	<i>Charity Distribution</i>	<i>Adjusted Cash Values</i>
14	\$732,424,346	\$45,985,933	\$2,000,000	\$1,209,604,846
15	\$847,129,807	\$48,745,089	\$2,000,000	\$1,277,673,110
16	\$978,917,595	\$51,669,795	\$2,000,000	\$1,344,113,762
17	\$623,812,651	\$54,769,982	\$2,000,000	\$1,408,214,813
18	\$715,010,080	\$58,056,181	\$2,000,000	\$1,468,994,818
19	\$816,779,355	\$61,539,552	\$2,000,000	\$1,525,423,149
20	\$929,754,786	\$65,231,925	\$111,570,574	\$1,466,285,352
21	\$997,899,499		\$119,747,940	\$1,511,738,479
22	\$1,068,075,529		\$128,169,063	\$1,574,072,170
23	\$1,139,650,997		\$136,758,120	\$1,615,776,205
24	\$1,212,031,937		\$145,443,832	\$1,671,655,204
25	\$1,284,660,021		\$154,159,203	\$1,734,664,449
26	\$1,369,760,420		\$164,371,250	\$1,784,552,767
27	\$1,450,774,795		\$174,092,975	\$1,830,243,799

(1)	(16)		(17)	(18)
<i>Year</i>	<i>Escrow Mission</i>	<i>Initial Escrow with Interest</i>	<i>Charity Distribution</i>	<i>Adjusted Cash Values</i>
28	\$1,527,948,307		\$183,353,797	\$1,870,080,896
29	\$1,600,491,409		\$192,058,969	\$1,907,355,399
30	\$1,667,151,924		\$200,058,231	\$1,976,834,735
31	\$1,726,752,809		\$207,210,337	\$2,045,847,869
32	\$1,779,207,640		\$213,504,917	\$2,110,270,911
33	\$1,824,435,182		\$218,932,222	\$2,169,008,387
34	\$1,862,359,071		\$223,483,088	\$2,222,030,728
35	\$1,895,457,527		\$227,454,903	\$2,263,847,242
36	\$1,921,980,075		\$230,637,609	\$2,295,693,269
37	\$1,939,771,270		\$232,772,552	\$2,320,314,817
38	\$1,949,864,994		\$233,983,799	\$2,334,105,717
39	\$1,953,233,095		\$234,387,971	\$2,338,503,456
40	\$1,955,379,109		\$234,645,493	\$2,315,776,538

Table 2E – Program Overview By Year (cont.)

(1)	(19)	(20)	(21)
<i>Year</i>	<i>Collateral</i>	<i>Surplus-Deficit</i>	<i>IRR Cash Inflows (Outflows)</i>
1	\$503,629,795	-\$6,470,205	-\$478,340,000
2	\$556,382,219	\$46,282,219	-\$30,994,400
3	\$644,685,886	\$134,585,886	-\$4,485,104
4	\$716,277,509	\$206,177,509	-\$2,917,250
5	\$795,847,512	\$285,747,512	\$3,844,675
6	\$879,439,323	\$369,339,323	\$5,912,315
7	\$977,483,127	\$467,383,127	\$18,304,014
8	\$1,081,608,310	\$571,508,310	\$21,239,215
9	\$1,197,631,220	\$687,531,220	\$29,450,528
10	\$1,325,369,971	\$815,269,971	\$38,154,520
11	\$1,465,047,296	\$954,947,296	\$47,380,751
12	\$1,611,735,179	\$1,101,635,179	\$52,060,556
13	\$1,770,673,198	\$1,260,573,198	\$62,121,149

(1)	(19)	(20)	(21)
<i>Year</i>	<i>Collateral</i>	<i>Surplus-Deficit</i>	<i>IRR Cash Inflows (Outflows)</i>
14	\$1,942,029,192	\$1,431,929,192	\$72,785,378
15	\$2,124,802,917	\$1,614,702,917	\$84,089,461
16	\$2,323,031,358	\$1,812,931,358	\$101,171,788
17	\$2,032,027,464	\$2,032,027,464	-\$385,720,944
18	\$2,184,004,898	\$2,184,004,898	\$91,187,429
19	\$2,342,202,504	\$2,342,202,504	\$101,759,275
20	\$2,396,040,138	\$2,396,040,138	\$112,965,431
21	\$2,509,637,978	\$2,509,637,978	\$68,134,713
22	\$2,642,147,699	\$2,642,147,699	\$70,166,030
23	\$2,755,427,203	\$2,755,427,203	\$71,565,468
24	\$2,883,687,142	\$2,883,687,142	\$72,370,940
25	\$3,019,324,470	\$3,019,324,470	\$72,618,084
26	\$3,154,313,187	\$3,154,313,187	\$85,090,399
27	\$3,281,018,594	\$3,281,018,594	\$81,004,375

(1)	(19)	(20)	(21)
<i>Year</i>	<i>Collateral</i>	<i>Surplus-Deficit</i>	<i>IRR Cash Inflows (Outflows)</i>
28	\$3,398,029,203	\$3,398,029,203	\$77,163,512
29	\$3,507,846,808	\$3,507,846,808	\$72,533,102
30	\$3,643,986,659	\$3,643,986,659	\$66,650,515
31	\$3,772,600,678	\$3,772,600,678	\$59,590,885
32	\$3,889,478,552	\$3,889,478,552	\$52,444,831
33	\$3,993,443,569	\$3,993,443,569	\$45,217,542
34	\$4,084,389,799	\$4,084,389,799	\$37,913,889
35	\$4,159,304,768	\$4,159,304,768	\$33,088,456
36	\$4,217,673,344	\$4,217,673,344	\$26,512,548
37	\$4,260,086,087	\$4,260,086,087	\$17,781,196
38	\$4,283,970,711	\$4,283,970,711	\$10,083,724
39	\$4,291,736,551	\$4,291,736,551	\$3,358,100
40	\$4,271,155,647	\$4,271,155,647	\$4,273,291,662

Table 2F – Program Overview By Year (cont.)

(22)	(23)
<i>IRR Years 1-20</i>	<i>IRR Life of Program</i>
-0.9888%	8.1830%

Table 2G – Program Overview By Year (cont.)

Overview of Table 2 columns:

- (1) Plan Duration in Years
- (2) Portion of Loan Paid as Premiums on Policies
- (3) Single Premiums Paid on Policies
- (4) Total Loan Proceeds Including Policy Premiums, Installation Fees and Loan Cost
- (5) Fee Paid to Program Manager for Design and Installation of Program
- (6) Gross insurance cash values before deaths at illustrated rates
- (7) Reinsured mortality proceeds then assumed actuarial mortality proceeds after year 20
- (8) Interest Expense
- (9) Premium Paid for Reinsurance Mortality Guarantee
- (10) Fee Paid Bank of New York Trust Company of Florida, N.A. to Act as Trustee
- (11) Additional Premiums Paid On Policies if Necessary
- (12) Repayment of Loan Balance

- (13) Outstanding Loan Balance
- (14) Loan Equity Bonus Payment
- (15) Cumulative Loan Equity Bonus Capped at Original Loan Amount
- (16) Cash flow escrow account to adjust for timing changes, after loan payoff it becomes the source of funds for mission statement.

Note: One time fee of \$400,000 deducted. Adjusted for Payments of Lender Interest and Trustee Fee

- (17) Minimum Distribution to Charity of \$100,000 per Thousand Lives for Years 1-20.
Distribution of 12% of Policy Cash Value in Years 21-40
- (18) Policy Cash Values Adjusted for Payments of Charity Minimum Distribution and \$30,616,000 Transfer in Year 1 and \$19,384,000 Transfer in Year 2 to Escrow account
- (19) Sum of Escrow and Adjusted Cash Values
- (20) Surplus or (Deficit) of Total Collateral (Escrow Account Plus Adjusted Cash Value) over Loan Balances